PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

07-08

ANNUAL REPORT

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND RESOURCES

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Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Saskatchewan

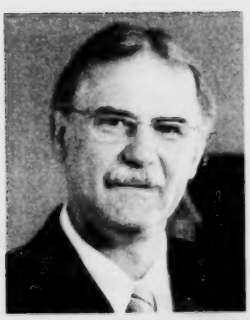
May it please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008.

Since the election in November 2007, this government has been building on its goals of growth and security, and its commitment to its election promises. During this time, government has been deliberating on how to strategically invest in Saskatchewan to ensure the momentum translates into long-term, sustained economic prosperity, and to make certain that the benefits of the growing economy are felt by everyone who calls Saskatchewan home.

We are committed to accountability and to ensuring that we deliver on our commitments. A significant number of commitments have already been made to Saskatchewan people in 2007-08 in the election platform, the Speech from the Throne and in the public Minister's Mandate Letters. This report will provide progress on those commitments as they relate to this ministry as of March 31, 2008. We look forward to furthering our commitment to improved accountability as 2008-09 progresses.

Bill Boyd
Minister of Energy and Resources



The Honourable Bill Boyd
Minister of Energy and Resources

Dear Sir:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008.

Respectfully,

Glen Veikle
Acting Deputy Minister
Energy and Resources

Introduction

Following the election in November 2007, the new government undertook reorganization that has specifically affected the Ministry of Energy and Resources. This report is prepared at a time of transition to a new government's agenda and will provide an account of key public commitments made during 2007-08 with greater focus on commitments made by the new government since November 2007.

For the purpose of this report, progress is reported on key commitments aligned with the ministry's organizational structure as of March 31, 2008. This includes key actions and performance measures that were published in 2007-08, but also includes the new government's commitment since November 2007, including the Minister's Mandate Letter and other public commitments. Progress is reported as of March 31, 2008 on all these actions and commitments.

Ministry Overview

The Ministry of Energy and Resources has been mandated to deliver on a number of government commitments related to Saskatchewan's extensive energy, mineral and forestry resources.

The ministry works to achieve full and sustainable development of Saskatchewan's energy, mineral and forestry resources, particularly conventional oil and oil sands resources. The ministry works with stakeholders to strengthen the forestry sector and works to enhance the value-added potential of Saskatchewan's natural resources. The creation of a Global Institute for Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources will enhance these efforts to develop a research capacity in uranium and energy resources.

Reorganization in 2007-08

As a result of the significant government reorganization in November 2007, the former Department of Industry and Resources was reconstituted, with the bulk of the former department becoming the new Ministry of Energy and Resources. The former department's Industry Development Division became part of the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, and responsibility for the Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP), the Western Economic Partnership Agreement and the Ethanol Fuel Tax Rebate were also transferred to that ministry. Responsibility for Tourism Saskatchewan was transferred to the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport. The Ministry of Energy and Resources took over responsibility of the Surface Rights Arbitration Board from the former Department of Justice and was also given responsibility for the Forestry Secretariat. In addition, in July 2007, the delivery of all human resource management services across government was moved to the Public Service Commission.

The development of Saskatchewan's resource sectors is the focus of the ministry's efforts and was managed in six major areas within the ministry in 2007-08:

Central Management and Services

- Includes executive management, central accommodation and administration, budget management, public affairs and information technology services.
- Provides for payments to the Ministry of Government Services for office accommodation, mail and photographic services, records management and minor renovation services.

Forestry Development

- Facilitates the growth and development of the provincial forest industry.
- Works in partnership with business, communities, governments and other provincial agencies to develop and deliver policies and programs related to the forest industry and value-added production in the forest sector.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

- Has responsibility for all areas related to provincial jurisdiction over oil and gas resources, including regulation, conservation, licensing, technical and environmental standards, data collection and distribution, Crown land sales, royalties, production taxes and revenue forecasts.

Resource and Energy Policy

- Monitors economic and market trends, policies, legislation and impacts on industry performance, and provides analysis and recommendations on issues such as royalty/tax systems and climate change.

Exploration and Geological Services

- Supports the exploration of petroleum resources and minerals in Saskatchewan. Exploration includes activity in the mineral or petroleum areas up until the point that production occurs.

Revenue and Program Services

- Manages numerous financial and program delivery services, including non-renewable resource revenue audits, resource royalty assessment and collection, mineral right administration services, land policy development and implementation services and program efficiency review activities.

The ministry had a base of 272.9 full-time equivalent employee positions.

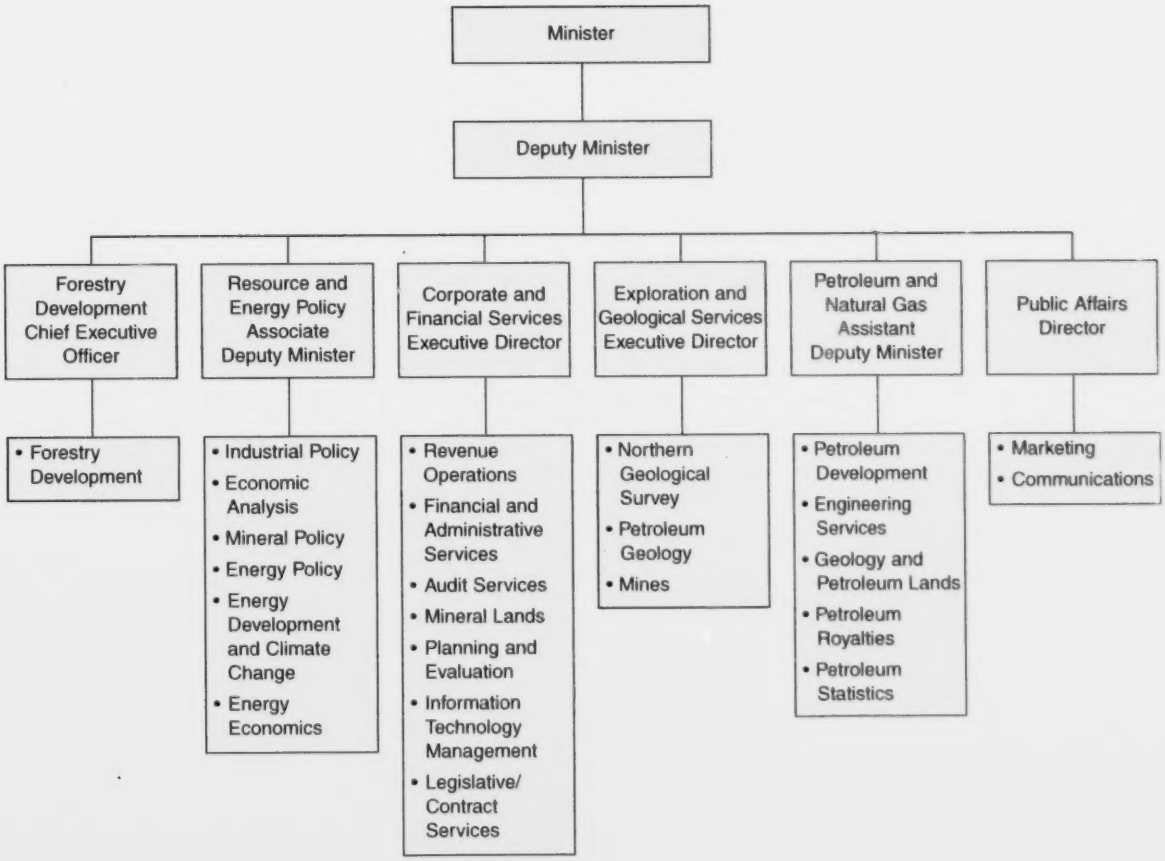
Minister's Mandate

In November 2007, the new Minister of Energy and Resources was given a mandate to accomplish progress over four years in the following areas:

- Ensure the sustainable development of Saskatchewan's conventional oil and oil sands resources.
- Ensure Saskatchewan is a member of North American and international energy and economic organizations.
- Enhance the value-added potential of Saskatchewan's natural resources.
- Work with stakeholders and northern communities to strengthen Saskatchewan's forest sector, by:
  - Aiding in the construction of infrastructure necessary for the success of the forest industry.
  - Developing niche markets where the Saskatchewan forest industry could flourish.
  - Examining the benefits of co-generation for the forest industry, as well as other uses for left over wood waste, such as in ethanol production.
  - Providing a more defined accounting of our allowable sustainable cut and ensuring this government-surveyed inventory will be aimed at finding where Saskatchewan's forest industry fits into the world forestry market.
  - Increasing First Nations involvement in the forest industry by ensuring that government and industry consults with First Nations on forest industry projects.
- Work with post-secondary institutions and industry to create a Global Institute for Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, to develop Saskatchewan's research capacity in uranium and energy resources and build a skilled workforce in these important sectors of the economy.

The Minister's Mandate Letter can be found at: www.gov.sk.ca/cabinet/boyd/.

Internal Organization as of March 31, 2008



2007-08 Performance Results

The Ministry of Energy and Resources has made significant progress implementing the key actions to which it committed in the 2007-08 Performance Plan, as well as implementing many of the early commitments made by the new government since it was elected in November 2007. These early commitments support the government's strategic priorities: growth, security and fulfillment of election promises.

Below are updates on these commitments that relate to the work of the Ministry of Energy and Resources as they were presented in the Minister's Mandate Letter. This is followed by results information and updates for key actions and performance measures that were published in the 2007-08 Performance Plan for Saskatchewan Industry and Resources, organized by resource sectors: Petroleum and Natural Gas, and Exploration and Geological Services. Following the government reorganization in November 2007, responsibility for sectoral industry development (e.g., value-added processing, manufacturing, and innovation) was transferred to the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation. As a result, updates on key actions and performance measures related to these areas will be presented in that ministry's annual report.

Further information and explanation about the performance measures are available in the 2007-08 Performance Plan at www.er.gov.sk.ca.

A New Government Direction – Growth, Security and Keeping Promises

This report provides results since the election of the new government in November 2007 related to the new government's strategic priorities: growth, security, and keeping promises as presented in the Minister's Mandate Letter.

Minister's Mandate Letter, November 2007

Updates on Commitments

In November 2007, the new Minister of Energy and Resources was given a mandate to accomplish progress over four years in the following areas:

Commitment

Ensure the sustainable development of Saskatchewan's conventional oil and oil sands resources.

Result

New regulatory provisions were developed to include oil sands and oil shale dispositions in the Crown mineral rights land sale process.

Amendments to *The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations, 1969* were ratified in May 2007 to allow for future disposition of oil sands and oil shale mineral rights through a land sale bonus bid and work commitment bid process. Also, amendments to *The Oil Shale Regulations, 1964* were enacted at the same time to enable existing permits to continue under those regulations.

Commitment

Ensure Saskatchewan is a member of North American and international energy and economic organizations.

Result

In December 2007, Saskatchewan formally became an international affiliate member of The Energy Council, an American organization focused on energy and environment-related policy concerns.

The Energy Council is an organization of United States state legislators appointed from 10 U.S. states that produce oil and gas. It was founded in 1975 and has six international legislators as non-voting associate member jurisdictions, including Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Venezuela.

In March 2008, Saskatchewan became an international affiliate member of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC). The IOGCC is a seven-decade-old state organization representing the governors of 37 U.S. states as well as seven international affiliate members, including the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador. Its mission is to promote the conservation and efficient recovery of oil and natural gas while protecting health, safety and the environment. Since its inception, the IOGCC has assisted its members in the orderly development of oil and natural gas resources.

Commitment

Enhance the value-added potential of Saskatchewan's natural resources.

Result

Ministry staff took part in a number of different inter-governmental, inter-agency and government-industry working committees. Staff engaged in efforts to attract further oil and gas, mining, and energy investment (both domestic and foreign) by organizing and participating in various meetings, conferences, shows and presentations throughout the year.

The ministry sought opportunities for value-added processing of uranium with major uranium producers in the province and worked to remove barriers to the development of value-added processing opportunities, such as the U.S. foreign policy position on enrichment.

The ministry continued its review of opportunities and the business case for value-added processing of diamonds in Saskatchewan.

Commitment

Aid in the construction of infrastructure necessary for the success of the forest industry.

Result

The ministry worked with other provincial agencies and the Council of Saskatchewan Forest Industries to address industry infrastructure needs.

Commitment

Develop niche markets where the Saskatchewan forest industry could flourish.

Result

With the Saskatchewan Forest Centre, the ministry continued to conduct further research on emerging sector opportunities. Ministry staff worked directly with Saskatchewan companies and potential investors on value-added market opportunities.

Commitment

Examine the benefits of co-generation for the forest industry, as well as other uses for left over wood waste, such as in ethanol production.

Result

The ministry worked with SaskPower to analyze independent power production opportunities.

Commitment

Provide a more defined accounting of our allowable sustainable cut and ensuring this government-surveyed inventory will be aimed at finding where Saskatchewan's forest industry fits into the world forestry market.

Result

The ministry worked with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment on new development opportunities related to Forest Management Agreement areas.

Commitment

Increase First Nations involvement in the forest industry by ensuring that government and industry consults with First Nations on forest industry projects.

Result

The ministry actively participated in planning the Duty to Consult Roundtable and met with forest sector operators, including the Meadow Lake Tribal Council (as owners of NorSask Forest Products)

to continue development of opportunities for First Nations and Métis people to engage in forest sector projects and participate in new developments.

Commitment

Work with post-secondary institutions and industry to create a Global Institute for Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, to develop Saskatchewan's research capacity in uranium and energy resources and build a skilled workforce in these important sectors of the economy.

Result

The ministry has formed a committee including the Ministries of Enterprise and Innovation, Environment, and Advanced Education, Employment and Labour, the Saskatchewan Research Council, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina to develop the proposed Global Institute for Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources. The Global Institute mandate is to address development of Saskatchewan's research capacity in uranium and energy resources and build a skilled workforce in these important sectors of the economy.

Progress by Key Resource Sectors

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Action

Examine potential regulatory and administrative changes in consultation with the oil and gas industry to streamline regulatory processes and requirements.

Result

The ministry worked with industry on a number of initiatives, including an industry-government regulatory working group with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) and the Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada (SEPAC) targeted at improving efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory processes.

The ministry also introduced a number of amendments to *The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 1985* to streamline the existing regulatory processes and requirements based on comprehensive consultations carried out with CAPP, SEPAC and the Saskatchewan Swab Producers Association.

The ministry initiated a comprehensive review of its major oil and gas systems and business processes and stakeholder needs. The objective of this ongoing project is to update and enhance the business, system and technological processes that support oil and gas activities in the province.

Action

Encourage Saskatchewan's heavy oil producers to upgrade their heavy oil in Saskatchewan.

Result

The ministry pursued options to establish additional upgrading capacity in Saskatchewan. In 2007, Husky Energy Inc. continued with front-end engineering work in preparation for a possible expansion of its heavy oil upgrader in Lloydminster from approximately 80,000 barrels per day to 150,000 barrels per day. However, as a result of the company's acquisition of additional refining capacity, the company has deferred further expansion of the Lloydminster upgrader.

Action

Encourage carbon dioxide capture and storage opportunities in Saskatchewan.

Result

The ministry supported and took an active role in the final phase of the International Energy Agency Greenhouse Gas Weyburn-Midale Carbon Dioxide Monitoring and Storage Project in southern Saskatchewan. The program is improving the understanding of geological sequestration of carbon dioxide, the mechanisms of sequestration, and the degree to which carbon dioxide can be permanently sequestered or stored in geological formations.

Action

Work with the Petroleum Technology Research Centre and EnergyINet to focus research on areas of key sectoral focus to the province.

Result

The ministry worked with the Petroleum Technology Research Centre to focus research on areas of key strategic importance to the province, including enhanced oil recovery, carbon dioxide sequestration, and the development of technology to increase oil production.

Action

Increase petroleum exploration in frontier areas of the province.

Result

A joint study with the National Energy Board on conventional natural gas potential in Saskatchewan was initiated.

The ministry participated in a number of different inter-governmental, inter-agency and government-industry working committees. Staff were involved in efforts to attract further oil and gas and energy investment (both domestic and foreign) by organizing and participating in various meetings, conferences, shows and presentations throughout the year.

A number of dispositions for Crown petroleum and natural gas rights, oil sands rights, and oil shale rights were offered for competitive bidding to the oil and gas industry. This led to two special exploratory permits being awarded on the basis of work commitments for exploration into shallow shale gas in the Strasbourg and Preeceville areas with work commitments of over $5 million for 294,000 hectares.

The first-ever public offering of Crown oil sands and oil shale rights occurred with bonus bids for six oil sands exploration licenses reaching $3.3 million for 54,000 hectares in an area north of the Clearwater River in northwest Saskatchewan. Also awarded were two oil shale exploratory permits in the Hudson Bay area for work commitments of $1.3 million for 72,000 hectares.

Action

Initiate the process to design and implement web-based system solutions for specific components of the oil and gas industry.

Result

A system has been implemented to allow for the digital submission of well logs and for online access to non-confidential well logs by industry clients. Easier access to log and other well information is expected to help stimulate exploration and development of oil and gas resources.

Ministry staff implemented new web-based electronic daily oil and gas well licence and upstream facility licence bulletin systems. These systems provide oil and gas companies with easy access to more information and allow direct downloading of licensing data.

Staff initiated work on a business case to develop an online web-based system solution that will facilitate an increased level of electronically submitted oil and gas volumetric and valuation data.

Action

Establish program steps to advance Aboriginal involvement in non-renewable resource development.

Result

Energy and Resources, in collaboration with other ministries, participated in a number of initiatives aimed at advancing Aboriginal involvement in the oil, gas and mining sectors, including funding of a training program to assist the Athabasca Denesuline to participate in uranium exploration in the Athabasca Basin; funding of an exploration liaison office to assist the James Smith Cree Nation to take advantage of employment and business development opportunities tied to diamond exploration in the Fort à la Corne Forest; funding of a Meadow Lake Tribal Council Oil and Gas Secretariat to assist the tribal council and its members to pursue business opportunities in the oil and gas sector; funding for an exploration forum sponsored by the Saskatchewan Mining Association, which provided First Nations and

Métis people with information on emerging business opportunities respecting mineral exploration; and the development of a best management practice on First Nations and Métis community engagement to be followed by mining companies operating in Saskatchewan.

Specific, long-term strategies and programs for ensuring that First Nations and Métis people fully participate in Saskatchewan's growing non-renewable resource industry will be considered in the 2008-09 fiscal year in conjunction with the development of a renewed provincial consultation framework.

Action

Ensure staffing levels are appropriate for the level of mineral, oil and gas field development.

Result

Two new oil and gas well and facility licence issuers were hired to service the increased activities related to horizontal oil well drilling and upstream facility construction and upgrades. One new petroleum and natural gas technician was hired for the Kindersley field office to manage the increased compliance and enforcement work as a result of the amendments to *The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 1985.* The current total staff complement in the ministry's field operations is four area managers, seven senior technicians, nine junior technicians and seven administrative staff.

Action

Review and update regulations pertaining to oil shale and oil sands developments in the province.

Result

Staff prepared draft regulation amendments intended to clarify that the current royalty and production tax regime applicable to enhanced oil recovery projects also applies to projects that may be developed in the oil sands or oil shale areas of the province. Industry associations reviewed the draft regulations and confirmed their agreement with the proposal. Ministry of Justice officials examined the draft amendments which are expected to be reviewed by the government's Legislative Instruments Committee in the autumn of 2008.

Action

Implement the Orphan Well and Facility Program.

Result

On June 19, 2007, amendments to *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act* came into effect which provided for the establishment of the Oil and Gas Orphan Fund. The program is fully funded and fully supported by the oil and gas industry.

Action

Maintain an efficient and effective regulatory regime in the province to ensure the proper management and conservation of provincial non-renewable resources.

Result

In consultation with the Saskatchewan oil and gas industry stakeholders, the ministry established a joint upstream oil and gas industry flaring and venting reduction committee. The committee is to recommend practical strategies to reduce associated gas flaring and emission venting from the upstream oil and gas industry and promote the conservation of associated gas.

The most recent Canadian Standards Association standards related to underground hydrocarbon storage and oil and gas pipeline systems were incorporated into the ministry's technical review processes and regulatory requirements.

Action

Simplify the reporting of Crown royalties and freehold production taxes.

Result

The ministry prepared regulation amendments almed to clarify and simplify the administration of the oil and gas royalty and production tax (royalty/tax) systems by eliminating the Crown-acquired mineral ownership category for royalty/tax purposes and clarifying a number of royalty/tax related issues. Industry associations reviewed the draft regulations and confirmed their agreement with the proposal. Ministry of Justice officials

examined the draft amendments which are expected to be reviewed by the government's Legislative Instruments Committee in the autumn of 2008.

Exploration and Geological Services

Action

Strengthen the base metal and gold sector by focusing incentives and geosciences on geologic domains with high potential for these deposit types.

Result

Energy and Resources continued to participate in the Targeted Geoscience Initiative project, the goal of which is to provide framework geoscience data to facilitate the exploration for and discovery of new base metal deposits in the vicinity of Creighton-Flin Flon.

Action

Assess opportunities to mine new commodities such as kaolin and rare earth elements.

Result

The ministry provided funding for key infrastructure improvements that were required to access the kaolin site. Additionally, ministry staff assisted the company in negotiating arrangements with local government and other provincial government agencies respecting road construction to access the mine and allow the movement of ore to the rail siding. As a result, Whitemud Resources completed construction of a $50 million plant near Wood Mountain to process kaolin into metakaolin for use in the concrete industry. Minor modifications will bring the mine into commercial production.

Great Western Minerals Group (GWM) identified potential rare earth elements at its exploration project near Uranium City. Officials worked with GWM to obtain international expertise in the production of rare earth elements. The company is updating its preliminary economic assessment report to determine project feasibility.

Action

Pursue the potential extraction of minerals, such as bromine and iodine, from brines produced from deep geological formations.

Result

Energy and Resources reviewed the regulatory framework and determined that the rights to access deep geological formation brines containing bromine and iodine require Energy and Resources to issue a subsurface mineral disposition.

Action

Encourage the federal government to implement the Cooperative Geological Mapping Strategies Initiative.

Result

In the 2007-08 fiscal year, the federal government announced major new funding for geoscience. Planning for the implementation of collaborative projects is currently underway.

Action

Undertake investment seminars with industry analysts, including promoting the base metal and gold potential of the province.

Result

The ministry promoted investments in all of Saskatchewan's mineral resources at various conferences across Canada and at conferences and investment forums in the United States, China, Japan and Korea.

Action

Develop a directory of suppliers and services to the mining industry.

Result

The ministry developed a Mining Guide, available at www.ei.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=3817bb6c-1e67-4f25-9898-15792c4c4f3b. The guide includes a listing of companies servicing the mining industry.

Action

Maximize benefits and opportunities from diamond exploration across the province.

Result

Staff were trained in rough diamond valuation to understand the pricing and markets for rough diamond production.

Action

Review royalty rates to ensure the province is competitive and mining operations are viable while ensuring appropriate return to the province.

Result

The ministry conducted a series of meetings with industry to discuss options for a diamond royalty system and developed a complex tax modeling system to review options.

Action

Implement the Institutional Control Program for former uranium mine and mill sites.

Result

Following approval of *The Reclaimed Industrial Sites Act and Regulations* in 2007, the ministry developed a policy paper on the program that has been reviewed with the mineral industry. The legislation grants Energy and Resources the power to establish the Institutional Control Registry for the long-term monitoring and maintenance of decommissioned and reclaimed mine and mill sites on Crown land. In consultation with industry and provincial and federal regulators, the ministry developed a discussion paper to outline the application and processes required by industry and agencies to receive approval to enter a site into the registry. The discussion paper is available at www.er.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=50a6404c-0c28-4181-8184-19ff8ec0becc.

Action

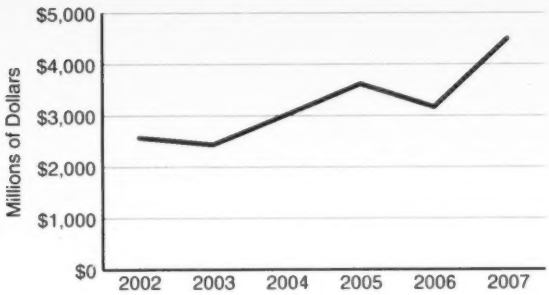
Examine options to improve the mineral tenure system, such as map staking.

Result

The ministry is working with Information Services Corporation to implement a computerized title staking system. A major challenge for the Exploration and Geological Services Division was in terms of maintaining service levels in the issuance of dispositions, given that from 2005-06 to 2007-08 the amount of land under disposition grew by about 200 per cent for mineral dispositions overall and about 800 per cent for potash dispositions alone.

2007-08 Performance Measures

Saskatchewan production of non-fuel minerals

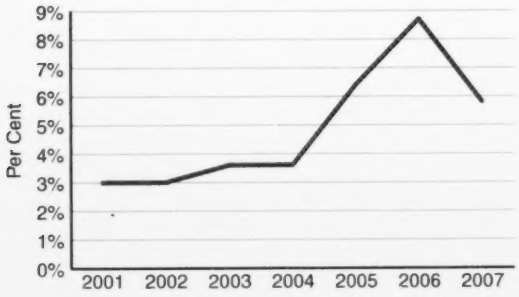


Source: Energy and Resources

Discussion

The measure indicates the health of Saskatchewan's producing mines. The ministry can influence mineral production through the tax system and general business climate. Value of mineral sales reached $4.5 billion in 2007, largely due to rising potash demand.

Saskatchewan's share of non-uranium mineral exploration

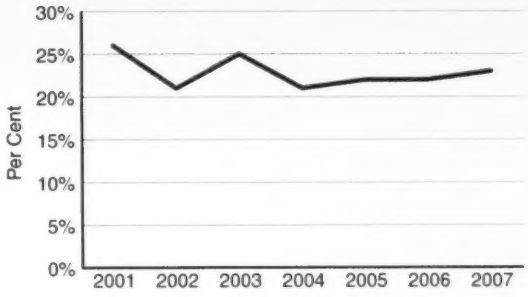


Source: Energy and Resources

Discussion

The measure indicates the health of the mineral exploration industry. The ministry can influence the amount of exploration through geoscience programs, incentives and maintenance of a competitive business climate. Uranium and diamond exploration accounted for much of the increase since 2004.

Percentage of the oil and gas industry's annual net revenues paid to the Crown (net revenues include oil and gas revenues net of operating costs)

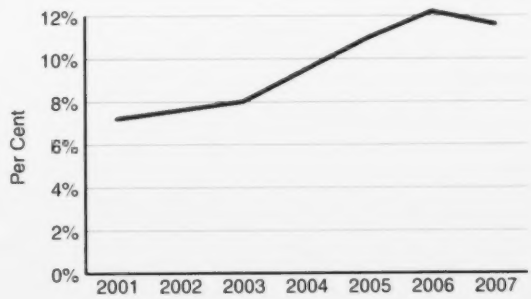


Source: Energy and Resources

Discussion

Saskatchewan's royalty/tax systems are intended to capture a fair share of the revenue from resource development, while encouraging continued investment in and development of resources by ensuring a fair return to producers who extract oil and gas resources. The rate has been stable at 20 to 25 per cent in the past few years, which helps to attract investment.

Percentage of oil produced in the province due to the implementation of enhanced oil recovery projects (EOR), excluding water flood projects

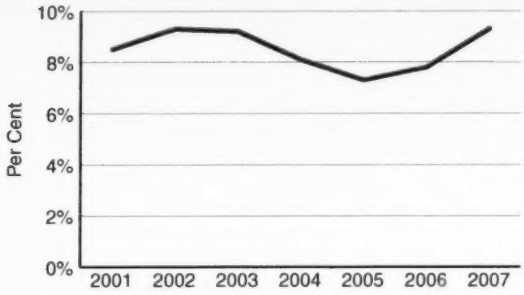


Source: Energy and Resources

Discussion

This measure reflects new project investments made by companies to increase recoveries from known oil reservoirs. More companies are using EOR to extend the life of oil wells. In 2007, EOR accounted for about 12 per cent of total production.

Saskatchewan's share of Western Canadian conventional oil and gas exploration and development expenditures

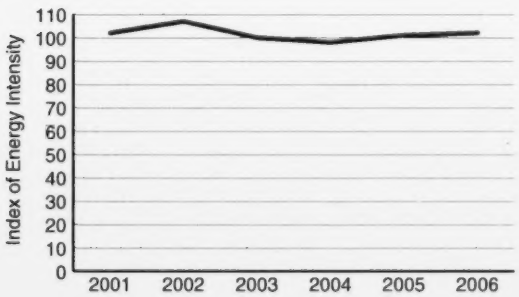


Source: Energy and Resources

Discussion

Canada's oil and gas industry is quite varied. Saskatchewan competes for investment related to conventional operations in Western Canada. An indicator of how well the province is competing for the investment dollars available is to track the industry's investment in Saskatchewan as a percentage of the total amount spent on conventional exploration and development in all of Western Canada. Our share has hovered in the seven to 10 per cent range in recent years.

Index of Energy Intensity for Saskatchewan (Energy use per unit of output 1990 = 100)

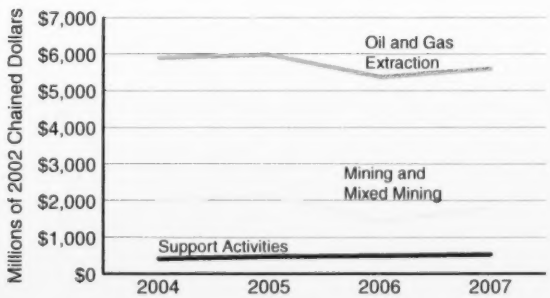


Source: Energy and Resources

Discussion

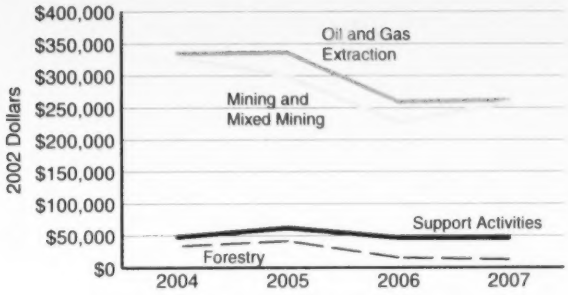
This is a measure of the efficiency of the energy use in the Saskatchewan economy. Actions such as improvements in energy efficiency and efforts to conserve energy in general will reduce energy intensity (energy use per unit of Gross Domestic Product). On a year to year basis, energy intensity will fluctuate up and down. When the Saskatchewan economy has expanded with the addition of energy intensive industry, the index has risen. Over the past five years there has been no significant trend in emission intensity and the average index measure of energy intensity is 102 (1990 is the base year of 100). Average energy intensity in the 2001 to 2006 period is lower than during the 1990s when the five-year energy intensity index was 110 for 1990 to 1995 and 110 for 1995 to 2000.

Real Gross Domestic Product by key resource activities, at basic price



Source: Statistics Canada
Note: Forestry GDP fell from $40 million in 2004 to $8.8 million in 2007 because of dynamic and negative growth in the sector. As a result, it does not appear on the chart above.

Real GDP per worker



Source: Statistics Canada

Discussion

Real GDP and GDP per worker are standard measures of economic performance. Mining, oil and gas are multi-billion dollar industries in Saskatchewan. Real GDP is based on production levels and reflects prices that move according to the Chain-Fisher method of correcting for inflation. This method does not show the larger price fluctuations that have occurred in recent years. Price fluctuations affect business decisions. For instance, oil that has been more difficult and expensive to extract may become economically viable as companies invest more capital and labour to maintain current levels of production. In the event of increased labour and declining production, real GDP per worker will fall.

2007-08 Financial Results

Financial Report (Budgetary Expenditure)

Appropriation and Expenditure by Subvote and Subprogram

Expenditures

Summary of Expenditures

The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram, as per the structure for the Ministry of Energy and Resources. Variance explanations are provided for individual variances that are greater than $100,000.

in thousands of dollars

Subvote/Subprogram	Original (Revised)[1] Estimate 2007-08	Actual Expenditures 2007-08	Variance Over/ (Under)	
ER01 Central Management and Services				
Executive Management	$ 841	$ 727	$ (114)	1
Central Services	4,479	4,107	(372)	2
Accommodation Services	3,755	3,689	(66)	
Surface Rights Arbitration Board	154	144	(10)	
ER01 Central Management and Services Total	**$ 9,229**	**$ 8,667**	**$ (562)**	
ER18 Forestry Development Total	**$ 2,000**	**$ 577**	**$ (1,423)**	3
ER04 Revenue and Program Services Total	**$ 3,340**	**$ 3,587**	**$ 247**	4
ER05 Petroleum and Natural Gas Total	**$ 6,369**	**$ 6,247**	**$ (122)**	5
ER16 Exploration and Geological Services Total	**$ 5,991**	**$ 6,204**	**$ 213**	6
ER06 Resource and Energy Policy				
Mineral and Energy Policy	$ 2,584	$ 25,482	$ 22,898	7
Energy Sector Initiatives	1,054	1,023	(31)	
ER06 Resource and Energy Policy Total	**$ 3,638**	**$ 26,505**	**$ 22,867**	
Total Appropriation	**$ 30,567**	**$ 51,787**	**$ 21,220**	
Capital Asset Acquisition	0	(49)	(49)	
Capital Asset Amortization	4,755	4,530	(225)	8
Total Expense	**$ 35,322**	**$ 56,268**	**$ 20,946**	

Explanations of Major Variances

1 The variance is primarily due to the Minister's Office cost-share agreement with other ministries.

2 Savings realized to facilitate the transfer of Human Resources to the Public Service Commission, and reduced systems support costs.

3 Salary and consulting savings of $1.423 million reflect changes in the forest industry.

4 Over-expenditure related to the Mineral Cadastral project funding ($650,000), offset by salary and operating reductions.

5 Savings related to staff vacancies.

6 The Mineral Exploration Incentives Program received approval to support Airborne Geophysical Survey Activities in the amount of $805,000. This expense was offset by salary and operating savings related to staff vacancies.

7 A $23.333 million contingent liability was set up to undertake the Lorado uranium mine site clean-up. The expense was offset by Encana's contribution towards the project. The program also realized operating savings of $435,000.

8 Actuals reflect the reduction in amortization for system development costs that no longer met capital thresholds and for land, building and improvement costs.

Note: The following programs were transferred as per the signed Orders in Council on November 21, 2007 (900/2007, 901/2007 and 902/2007), and the subsequent amendment dated December 12, 2007 (981/2007).

Transferred to the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation:

- Industry Development
- Western Economic Partnership Agreement
- Strategic Investment Fund
- Technology Commercialization
- Ethanol Fuel Tax Rebate
- Petroleum Research Initiative
- Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership

Transferred to the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport:

- Tourism Saskatchewan

Transferred to the Ministry of Energy and Resources from the Ministry of Justice:

- Surface Rights Board of Arbitration

Transferred to the Ministry of Energy and Resources:

- Forestry Secretariat

Description of Third Party Funding

Funding Source	Amount ($ Thousands)	Description
Mineral Exploration Incentives	$ 3	Encourages grassroots mineral exploration activity by prospectors and mineral exploration companies in Saskatchewan.
Energy Sector Initiatives	$ 998	Provides funding to a variety of projects, including climate change initiatives (Climate Ventures, Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative, Energy Climate Change, IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Program, and the Petroleum Technology Research Centre).
Resource and Energy Policy	$ 75	Funding in support of the CO_2 Management Project and scenario planning initiated by Industry Canada to identify long-term future scenarios affecting Canadian resource processing industries.
Exploration and Geological Services	$ 60	Funding for geosciences research projects that may have an impact on the hydrocarbon and/or potash exploration and development in the province.
Revenue and Program Services	$ 650	Funding towards the Mineral Cadastral Enhancement Project to re-develop the mineral dispositioning system.

Summary of Revenues

The ministry collects revenues, on behalf of the government, from the production and sale of Saskatchewan's energy and mineral resources, the sale of Crown mineral rights and other associated taxes, services and fees. All revenue collected is deposited in the General Revenue Fund. A summary of the ministry's 2007-08 budgeted revenue compared to actual revenue is presented below.

Variance explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than $3.0 million.

The ministry's actual revenue for 2007-08 was $2.363 billion, an increase of $834.3 million over the 2007-08 budget estimate. The most significant reasons for this increase are explained below.

Summary of Revenues
in thousands of dollars

Revenue Category	2007-08 Budget	2007-08 Actual	Variance Over/ (Under)	
Non-renewable Resource Revenue				
Oil	$ 895,500	$1,665,267	$769,767	1
Natural Gas	189,900	133,780	(56,121)	2
Potash	324,800	432,770	107,971	3
Other Minerals	105,192	93,299	(11,893)	4
Total Non-renewable Resource Revenue	**$1,515,392**	**$2,325,116**	**$809,724**	
Other Own-source Revenue				
Mineral Rights Tax	$ 8,000	$ 8,218	$ 218	
Sales, Services and Service Fees	5,057	5,377	320	
Interest and Penalties	102	115	13	
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	252	24,294	24,042	5
Total Other Own-source Revenue	**$ 13,411**	**$ 38,004**	**$ 24,593**	
Total Revenue	**$1,528,803**	**$2,363,120**	**$834,317**	

Explanations of Major Variances

1 Oil revenues increased by $769.8 million, primarily due to the average provincial well-head price of oil being $17.98 Cdn./bbl higher than budgeted, and much higher bonus bid revenue due to strong industry interest in the Bakken and Shaunavon oil prospects in southern Saskatchewan.

2 Natural gas revenues decreased by $56.1 million, due to a decline in production and natural gas prices (the average fieldgate price of gas being $0.12 per gigajoule lower than originally budgeted).

3 Potash revenues increased by $108 million, due to increased sales volumes and average prices, offset by increased operating costs and capital spending.

4 Other minerals decreased by $11.9 million, partially due to decreased sales volume of uranium, offset by a significant increase in the average sales price.

5 Other miscellaneous revenue increased by $24.3 million, primarily due to a one-time payment of over $23 million from Encana Corp. for the reclamation of the abandoned Lorado uranium mine.

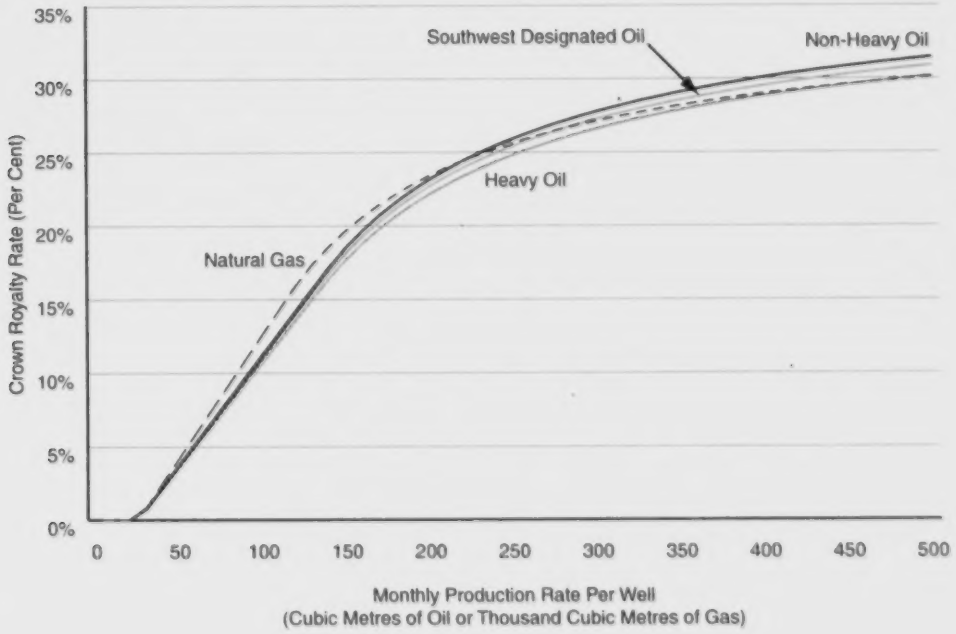
2007-08 Oil and Gas Tables

New Oil and Gas Wells Drilled in 2007

Well Category	Producing	Abandoned	Service	Total
Oil				
Conventional				
Vertical	1,204	65	109	1,378
Horizontal	830	2	0	832
Total Conventional	**2,034**	**67**	**109**	**2,210**
Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR*)				
Vertical	14	1	1	16
Horizontal	65	0	4	69
Total EOR	**79**	**1**	**5**	**85**
Total Oil Wells	**2,113**	**68**	**114**	**2,295**
Gas				
Vertical	1,142	12	0	1,154
Horizontal	0	0	2	2
Total Gas Wells	**1,142**	**12**	**2**	**1,156**
Total Oil and Gas	**3,255**	**80**	**116**	**3,451**

* EOR means enhanced oil recovery projects such as firefloods, steamfloods, and CO_2 floods but excludes waterfloods.

March 2008 Crown Royalty Curves for Wells Drilled After September 2002



Crude Oil and Natural Gas Statistical Summary

Crude Oil	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[1]
Production (million cubic metres)	23.2	21.7	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.6	24.3	24.9	24.8
Remaining Established Reserves (million cubic metres at December 31)	176.0	173.0	185.2	185.6	183.6	184.6	190.2	188.8	187.5	N/A
Value of Sales ($ millions)[2]	$1,940	$3,058	$5,034	$3,693	$4,663	$4,757	$5,579	$6,614	$7,788	$8,253
Average Well-Head Price ($ per cubic metre)	$83.58	$140.70	$207.69	$149.13	$190.58	$195.55	$227.08	$272.44	$314.11	$333.89
Average WTI Price ($US per barrel)	$14.39	$19.30	$30.26	$25.95	$26.15	$30.99	$41.47	$56.70	$66.25	$72.41
Employment – Direct and Indirect (person-years)	14,100	15,000	18,600	19,450	18,450	20,175	20,450	22,100	23,925	25,000
Capital Spending ($ millions)	$1,141	$905	$1,551	$1,440	$1,178	$1,595	$1,615	$2,004	$2,515	$2,590
Wells Drilled	1,064	1,391	2,396	1,924	1,643	1,877	1,740	2,007	2,340	2,295
Wells Capable of Producing at December 31	27,387	28,300	29,948	31,265	32,351	33,698	34,896	36,545	38,276	40,186
Wells Actively Producing at December 31	17,324	19,032	20,373	20,516	21,398	22,031	22,737	23,195	24,154	24,948
Provincial Revenues ($ millions)	**1998-1999**	**1999-2000**	**2000-2001**	**2001-2002**	**2002-2003**	**2003-2004**	**2004-2005**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**
Royalty/Tax Revenue	$233.6	$565.6	$712.7	$477.5	$727.6	$590.4	$784.1	$952.1	$1,119.5	$1,218.6
Other Revenue[3]	$22.2	$26.4	$30.6	$24.2	$24.5	$24.9	$29.8	$31.5	$30.0	$27.6
Oil and Gas Land Sale Revenue[4]	$48.7	$48.1	$55.7	$53.6	$110.2	$159.2	$93.0	$141.4	$169.4	–
Total Oil Revenue	**$304.5**	**$640.1**	**$799.0**	**$555.3**	**$862.3**	**$774.5**	**$906.9**	**$1,125.0**	**$1,318.9**	**$1,246.2**

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Statistical Summary (continued)

Natural Gas	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[1]
Production (million cubic metres)[5]	7,695.9	7,911.2	8,151.6	8,288.9	8,282.9	8,848.3	9,412.9	9,499.7	9,591.0	8,842.5
Remaining Established Reserves (billion cubic metres at December 31)	73.2	71.4	77.9	75.0	79.2	77.9	79.1	80.0	N/A	N/A
Value of Sales ($ millions)[2]	$435	$623	$1,128	$1,313	$936	$1,580	$1,673	$2,134	$1,684	$1,485
Average Fieldgate Price ($ per thousand cubic metres)	$70.84	$96.47	$166.18	$192.74	$138.57	$219.15	$222.70	$286.65	$229.07	$222.27
Employment – Direct and Indirect (person-years)	1,440	1,950	2,240	2,600	3,225	3,825	3,590	3,565	3,375	3,025
Capital Spending ($ millions)	$72	$131	$159	$197	$263	$337	$339	$324	$299	$236
Wells Drilled	634	1,038	1,209	1,409	1,874	2,318	1,942	1,794	1,511	1,156
Wells Capable of Producing at December 31	10,676	11,913	13,421	15,025	17,218	19,871	21,958	23,945	25,346	26,342
Wells Actively Producing at December 31	8,383	9,329	10,498	12,070	13,706	15,168	16,601	17,890	18,692	19,531
Provincial Revenues ($ millions)	**1998-1999**	**1999-2000**	**2000-2001**	**2001-2002**	**2002-2003**	**2003-2004**	**2004-2005**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**
Royalty/Tax Revenue	$65.9	$91.8	$239.3	$129.1	$152.7	$210.5	$212.4	$269.1	$165.1	$133.8

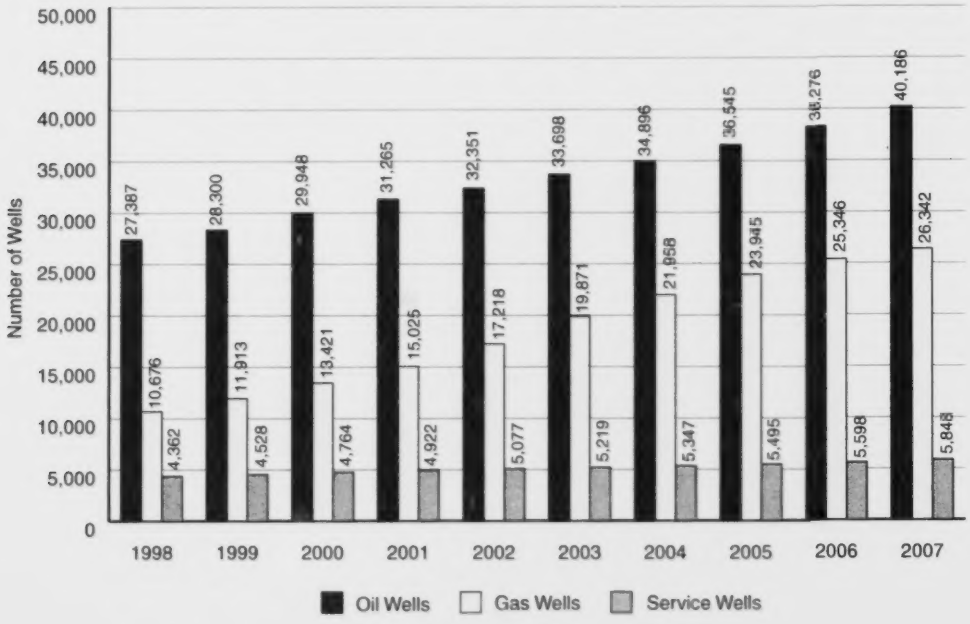
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Statistical Summary (continued)

Total Crude Oil and Natural Gas	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[1]
Value of Sales ($ millions)[2]	$2,375	$3,681	$6,162	$5,006	$5,599	$6,337	$7,252	$8,748	$9,472	$9,738
Employment – Direct and Indirect (person-years)	15,540	16,950	20,840	22,050	21,675	24,000	24,040	25,665	27,300	28,025
Capital Spending ($ millions)	$1,213	$1,036	$1,710	$1,637	$1,441	$1,932	$1,954	$2,328	$2,814	$2,826
Wells Drilled	1,698	2,429	3,605	3,333	3,517	4,195	3,682	3,801	3,851	3,451
Wells Capable of Producing at December 31	38,063	40,213	43,369	46,290	49,569	53,569	56,854	60,490	63,622	66,528
Wells Actively Producing at December 31	25,707	28,361	30,871	32,586	35,104	37,199	39,338	41,085	42,846	44,479
Provincial Revenues ($ millions)	**1998-1999**	**1999-2000**	**2000-2001**	**2001-2002**	**2002-2003**	**2003-2004**	**2004-2005**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**
Royalty/Tax Revenue	$299.5	$657.4	$952.0	$606.6	$880.3	$800.9	$996.5	$1,221.2	$1,284.6	$1,352.4
Other Revenue[3]	$22.2	$26.4	$30.6	$24.2	$24.5	$24.9	$29.8	$31.5	$30.0	$27.6
Oil and Gas Land Sale Revenue[4]	$48.7	$48.1	$55.7	$53.6	$110.2	$159.2	$93.0	$141.4	$169.4	$419.1
Total Oil and Gas Revenue	**$370.4**	**$731.9**	**$1,038.3**	**$684.4**	**$1,015.0**	**$985.0**	**$1,119.3**	**$1,394.1**	**$1,484.0**	**$1,799.1**

1 The 2007 data is based on actual values where available.
2 Crude oil sales are at the well-head and natural gas sales are at the fieldgate and gas plant inlets.
3 Other revenue includes lease rentals, net royalty payments, compensatory royalties and delinquent report charges.
4 Oil and gas land sale revenue was included as part of oil revenue prior to 2007-08. Starting in 2007-08, oil and gas land sale revenue is reported as a separate line item.
5 Natural gas production includes associated and non-associated gas.

N/A Not Available

Wells Capable of Production/Injection



2007-08 Mineral Tables

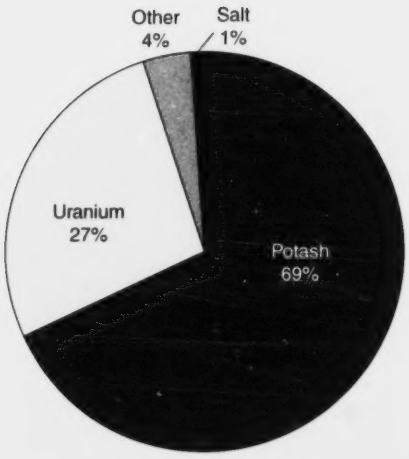
Crown Metallic and Industrial Mineral Dispositions

	As of March 31, 2006		As of March 31, 2007		As of March 31, 2008	
	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)
Mineral Claims	5,720	6,614,604	6,283	9,612,733	7,706	11,951,660
Mineral Permits	56	2,001,358	64	2,382,844	30	1,120,918
Mineral Leases	89	27,466	76	25,098	86	26,754
Alkali Leases	35	12,421	35	12,423	35	12,423
Coal Dispositions	771	121,355	785	118,945	777	118,697
Quarry Dispositions	145	11,422	144	15,666	177	39,593
Potash Leases	11	254,467	11	254,967	11	254,467
Potash Permits	14	433,319	30	864,663	87	2,402,685
Total	**6,841**	**9,476,412**	**7,428**	**13,287,339**	**8,909**	**15,927,197**
Transfers and Change of Name	654	1,209,975	1,639	5,047,686	1,113	4,446,679

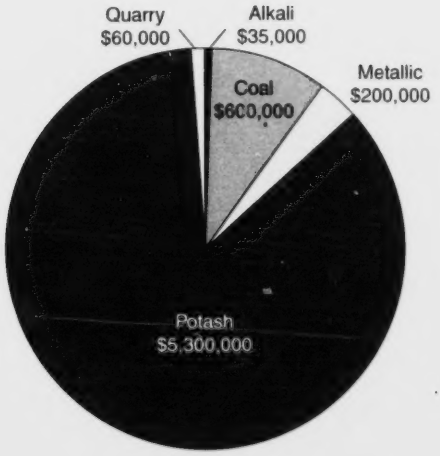
Exploration Expenditures

Commodity	2006 Actual Expenditures ($ Millions)	2007 Actual Expenditures ($ Millions)
Uranium	$ 123.7	$199.2
Gold	13.8	15.3
Base Metals	3.9	11.5
Diamonds	98.8	76.6
Others	3.4	22.6
Total	**$243.6**	**$325.3**

2007-08 Value of Mineral Sales – $4.8 Billion, estimate



2007-08 Crown Mineral Tenure Fees – $6.2 Million



Major Saskatchewan Resource Industries

Statistical Summary – Minerals, Fiscal Year

(Millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Potash	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Production (thousand tonnes of K_2O)	8,646	7,909	8,721	7,799	8,154	8,638	9,638	10,133	8,973	10,303
Sales Values	$1,663	$1,682	$1,744	$1,622	$1,718	$1,632	$2,168	$2,697	$2,487	$3,292
Royalty/Tax (See Note 1)	$202	$270	$199	$180	$175	$120	$306	$278	$162	$348
Direct Employment (number)	3,143	3,081	3,035	3,061	3,044	3,188	3,196	3,295	3,375	3,033
Capital Spending	$161	$101	$107	$109	$98	$111	$197	$332	$473	$557
Uranium	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Production (thousand tonnes of U_3O_8)	See Note 2		12.2	15.1	13.7	12.4	13.6	13.6	12.1	11.3
Sales Values			$419	$562	$593	$543	$577	$636	$754	$1,174
Royalty/Tax (See Note 1)			$39	$23	$29	$14	$24	$30	$30	$70
Direct Employment (number)			1,555	1,307	1,316	1,413	1,579	1,915	2,179	2,167
Capital Spending			$49	$48	$33	$49	$119	$293	$326	$331
Salt	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Production (thousand tonnes)	750	756	746	823	920	1,005	1,123	1,123	1,160	1,173
Sales Values	$22	$20	$20	$21	$21	$23	$22	$25	$27	$27
Royalty/Tax (See Note 1)	$0.7	$0.8	$0.8	$0.8	$1.0	$0.9	$1.1	$1.1	$1.1	$1.1
Direct Employment (number)	198	185	178	164	180	182	179	179	207	163
Sodium Sulphate	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Production (thousand tonnes)	293	283	245	160	185	171	134	See Note 2		
Sales Values	$30	$26	$23	$22	$23	$20	$17			
Royalty/Tax (See Note 1)	$1.4	$1.2	$1.0	$1.0	$0.9	$0.5	$0.6			
Direct Employment (number)	159	119	104	60	56	56	50			
Other (See Note 2)	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Production (million tonnes)	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.4
Sales Values	$638	$673	$195	$203	$213	$215	$229	$256	$211	$185
Royalty/Tax (See Note 1)	$47	$40	$14	$15	$23	$20	$23	$18	$18	$16
Direct Employment (number) (See Note 3)	2,704	2,505	696	662	723	712	721	742	890	853
Capital Spending	$305.0	$273.3	$18.2	$20.5	$46.4	$34.4	$37.7	$32.8	$85.2	–
Exploration Spending (See Note 4)	$29.5	$28.4	$24.2	$22.9	$30.1	$31.3	$60.8	$150.0	$243.6	$325.3

Major Saskatchewan Resource Industries (continued)

Statistical Summary – Minerals, Fiscal Year

(Millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Notes

Note 1
Sales Values and Royalty/Tax are reported for fiscal year beginning in the year shown, remaining entries are calendar year.

Note 2
Confidentiality requirements pursuant to *The Crown Minerals Act* do not permit commodity specific information to be released where there are fewer than three producing companies. This information is aggregated and presented in the "Other" category which includes Bentonite, Quarriable Materials, Coal, Uranium (for 1998 and 1999), Sodium Sulphate (for 2005, 2006 and 2007), and Precious and Base Metals.

Note 3
Approximately 300 additional Saskatchewan residents are employed at the Hudbay operations in Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Note 4
Total exploration spending for all commodities.

Non-Ministry Data Sources:

Employment information was derived from information from the Ministry of Advanced Education, Employment and Labour (annual average).

Some Capital Spending figures were derived from the Natural Resources Canada Expenditure Survey.

Legislative Responsibilities

The legislated mandate of the ministry and responsibilities of the Minister are set out in the following Acts, and regulations made pursuant to those Acts.

The Crown Minerals Act allows for the leasing of Crown mineral rights and provides the authority to collect royalties on Crown dispositions.

The Energy and Mines Act provides the Minister with the responsibility for the exploration for, and the development, management and conservation of, non-renewable resources, and the development, management and conservation of energy.

The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Act provides the authority to tax freehold oil and gas and recovered crude oil in the province.

The Mineral Resources Act, 1985 provides for the orderly exploration for, and the development, conservation, management, and primary production, of mineral resources in Saskatchewan.

The Mineral Taxation Act, 1983 provides authority to tax mineral production and mineral rights.

The Oil and Gas Conservation Act allows for the orderly exploration for, and the development of, oil and gas in the province and optimization of recovery of these resources.

The Pipelines Act, 1998 provides the authority regarding the construction, operation and abandonment of oil, natural gas and other pipelines.

The Reclaimed Industrial Sites Act establishes the legal framework to return Crown land held under surface lease back to the Province when mining and reclamation activities have been completed.

The Surface Rights Acquisition and Compensation Act provides the authority regarding comprehensive procedure for acquiring surface rights; for the payment of just and equitable compensation for the acquisition of surface rights; and for the maintenance and reclamation of the surface of land acquired in connection with surface rights acquired under this Act.

The Minister of Energy and Resources also has joint responsibilities for sections of several other Acts which are required for the purpose of administering certain programs and regulations.

Publications

The Ministry of Energy and Resources distributed the following publications during the reporting year:

Geological Publications

- 2007 Weekly Drill Activity Report E-mail
- 2007-4.1: Summary of Investigations 2007, Volume 1 CD-ROM web post
- 2007-4.2: Summary of Investigations 2007, Volume 2 web post and map package
- 2007-7 Version 10: Geological Atlas of Saskatchewan CD-ROM

Open Files

- 2007-1 to 10: Airborne Geophysical survey data, Cree Lake south area maps released in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada
- 2007-11: Uncomformity-associated uranium deposits (Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, Alberta and related deposits of Canada and the world), released in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada CD-ROM
- 2007-12: EXTECH IV Athabasca uranium Multidisciplinary Geoscience Database, released in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada
- 2007-13: Archived sample till geochemistry (Glennie, Kisseynew and Flin Flon Domains), released in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada Report
- 2007-14 to 21: Airborne Geophysical survey data Athabasca Basin Region, released in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada MAP
- 2007-22: Recognition of Paleoproterozoic Supracrustal Rocks along the Snowbird Tectonic Zone and more evidence for Mesoarchean Crust in the Southern Rae province: New T_{DM} Data from Northwestern Saskatchewan REPORT web post

For more information on geological publications, contact:

Ministry of Energy and Resources
Geological Publications
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, SK S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 787-2528
Fax: (306) 787-2488
publicat@er.gov.sk.ca

Other

- Department annual reports

For more information, contact:

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Swift Current

Area 3 Field Office
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Swift Current, SK S9H 4G3

Kindersley

Area 2 Field Office
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Kindersley, SK S0L 0S0

Lloydminster

Area 1 Field Office
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Lloydminster, SK S9V 0M8

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Where to Obtain Additional Information

This report provides information about our accomplishments. If you have any questions or comments, or would like additional copies of the report, we invite you to call (306) 787-1691.

Or contact:

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Or send us an e-mail through our website:
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